

ST. ASAPH RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

D. P. W. ROBERTS

M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

R. P. BARLOW, M.A.P.H.I.

for the year 1963

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R. P. BARLOW, M.A.P.H.I.

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Offices of the Health Department :

COUNCIL OFFICES, ST. ASAPH. Telephone 3107.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1963

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my third annual report for the year 1963.

The population of the district rose by 630 during the year, partly due to an increase in the size of the military establishment at Kinmel Camp and the civilian population, in my estimate, increased from 9,225 to 9,400. The birth rate was 17.3 per 1,000 population and, when adjusted for the larger local proportion of old people compared with the national average, the standardised rate was 19.9 per 1,000, the national figure being 18.2.

It is pleasing to record that there were only 3 infant deaths under one year of age, giving a local infant mortality rate of 17.4 per 1,000 births, compared with the national average of 21.1.

The local illegitimacy rate was 11 per 1,000 births, compared with the national figure of 69. The local death rate was 12.7 per 1,000 of the population and, when corrected, was 11.5 compared with the national average of 12.2.

Four cases of tuberculosis were notified, and close co-operation is maintained by all those concerned with the eradication of this disease. It will be many years before the disease becomes as rare as smallpox or typhus as undiscovered reservoirs of infection exist in the community.

The country experienced very severe weather conditions, but the morbidity and mortality statistics were very satisfactory and the general incidence of infectious diseases was low.

Only one case of food poisoning was notified, but I am concerned about the standards of hygiene and have listed in the report my advice and future recommendations. The Council are concerned about the lime dust and other nuisances arising from a local quarry and its effect upon the health of nearby inhabitants. Arrangements were made for a visit to the works by the district alkali inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and certain recommendations have been made, which, if implemented, will reduce the nuisance.

The risk to health from the dust is very small, but I am satisfied that the nuisance caused by the dust, smoke and noise can be irritating to those who live in the vicinity of the works. On the other hand it is not always possible to have an industry of this nature functioning completely free of all nuisances, and the right course to adopt is to ensure that reasonable measures are taken to limit the possibilities of any nuisances arising.

The refuse service is at present, on average, completing a district collection every 9 days and this is sometimes extended to a longer

period in the summer. I should like to see a weekly collection of all refuse as the district is gradually becoming more urban than rural.

Twenty-six Council houses were built during the year, and a large programme was started for 1964 when it is hoped that the majority of the urgent families and old people requiring new housing will be provided for.

Private speculative building continues mainly in Rhuddlan and St. Asaph, and all this work throws an increasing burden on the staff of the Health and Surveyor's departments.

Painfully slow progress has been made on the Bodfari and Tremeirchion sewerage schemes, and it is hoped that at the time of writing of this report that construction may start at the end of 1964.

Further new industries have become established in the district, and also existing light industries have expanded, giving a very well balanced employment picture. Mr. Morgan, the Manager of the Employment Exchange in Rhyl, has kindly provided details of the local position.

I should like to pay tribute to the outstanding efforts of the voluntary organisations of the district and particularly the Women's Voluntary Service, who have provided an excellent Meals-on-Wheels service.

I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council, the Clerk, the Treasurer, Mr. Barlow and Mr. Easton, and Dr. G. W. Roberts, the County Medical Officer of Health.

I remain, your obedient servant,

D. P. W. ROBERTS,

August 1964.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Land area	22,300 acres
Population at mid-year 1963 (Registrar General's estimate)	9,920
Population change compared with previous year (increase)	620
Number of inhabited properties at end of 1963	3,320
Number of empty properties at the end of 1963	130
Rateable Value for the year ended March 1964	£334,236 0 0
Product of a 1d. rate for the year ended March 1964	£1,281 14 3

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE RURAL DISTRICT

The rural district is situated in the beautiful Vale of Clwyd, and until recently employment was largely agricultural, the land having a high fertility and being blessed by a good climate with comparatively low rainfall (average for past ten years at Rhyl is 26.1 inches), mild winters with little fog.

During the past five years new industries have been established, providing employment for over 1,000 men and women in glass production, clothing manufacture, printing, and assembly of electrical equipment. Employment is also obtained in Deeside industrial plants, and in the summer season temporary work can be obtained for women in Rhyl.

VITAL STATISTICS

	Total
Live Births	172
Legitimate live births	170
Illegitimate live births	2
Illegitimate local rate per 1,000 live births	11
National illegitimate rate per 1,000 live births	68
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	17.3
Birth rate comparability factor for district	1.15
Birth rate standardised	19.9
National birth rate per 1,000 population	18.2
Still births (total)	2
Legitimate still births	2
Illegitimate still births	Nil
Local still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	11.5
National still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	17.2
Infant deaths under age of 1 year	3
Legitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year	3
Illegitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year	Nil
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	17.4
National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	21.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	17.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age (Neo-natal)	1
Legitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	1
Illegitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	Nil
Neo-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (under 4 weeks of age)	6
National Neo-Natal Mortality rate	14.2
Total Peri-Natal deaths (still born and deaths under 1 week combined)	2
Peri-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	11.5

National Peri-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	29.3
Deaths in first week of life (early neo-natal period)	Nil
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	Nil
Maternal Mortality including abortion :—	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

DEATHS

Deaths	Male 59, Female 67	126
Crude death rate per 1,000 population		12.7
Comparability factor		0.91
Death rate standardised per 1,000 population		11.5
National death rate for England and Wales		12.2

RECENT POPULATION CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT

The following table shows the changes in the population due to migration and the probable changes in strength of the military establishment.

(1) Year	(2) Mid-year population Registrar General's estimated figure	(3) Population change during year.	(4) Change in population due to Births and Deaths during year.	(5) Change in population due to migration.
1901	6,158 census	—	—	—
1911	7,534	—	—	—
1924	7,356	—	—	—
1931	7,873	—	—	—
1941	8,407	—	—	—
1951	10,640	—	—	—
1952	10,690	+ 50	+ 20	+ 30
1953	10,430	—260	+ 13	—273
1954	10,520	+ 90	+ 3	+ 87
1955	11,100	+ 580	—	+ 580
1956	10,500	—600	+ 62	—662
1957	11,020	+ 520	+ 44	+ 476
1958	10,680	—34	+ 12	—46
1959	10,320	—360	+ 16	—376
1960	9,860	—460	+ 36	—496
1961	9,830	—30	+ 25	—55
1962	9,300*	—530	+ 29	—559
1963	9,920	+ 620	+ 46	+ 574

A minus sign in column (4) indicates excess of deaths over births, and plus sign is vice-versa.

*Civilian population in 1962 estimated to be 9,225.

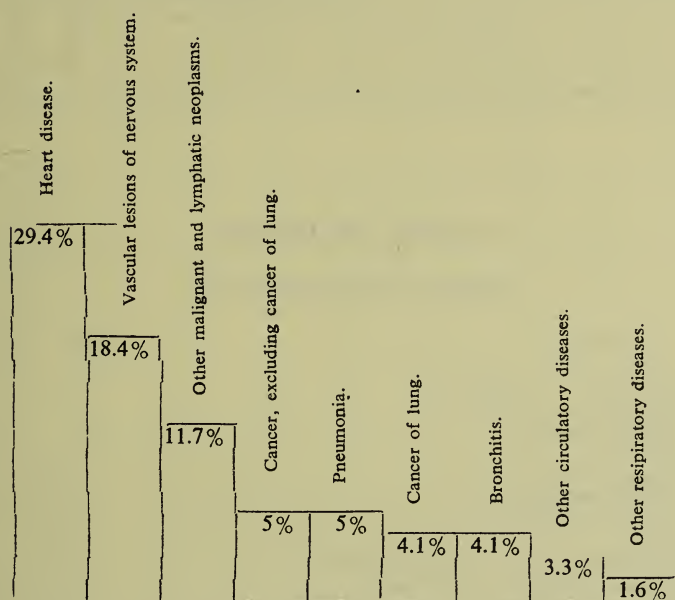
RURAL PARISH POPULATIONS

(Reproduced by courtesy of the Registrar General)

PARISH	Population 1961					Private households and dwellings, 1961					Percentage of persons at more than 1½ per room.	
	Acreage.	1951				Persons per acre.	Population Structurally			Persons per rooms.		
		Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Private households.	in private dwellings occupied.	Rooms occupied.			
Bodelwyddan	4,176	2,385	1,751	1,132	619	0.4	337	1,199	337	7,599	0.78	8.1
Bodfari	1,495	378	356	177	179	0.2	117	353	117	550	0.67	7.1
Cwm	3,847	316	348	182	166	0.1	126	343	123	598	0.64	2.6
Dyserth	1,782	1,625	1,796	809	987	1.0	655	1,792	654	3,115	0.59	4.8
Rhuddlan	3,517	2,149	2,164	1,020	1,144	0.6	765	2,100	763	3,682	0.58	4.8
St. Asaph	1,646	2,136	2,238	979	1,259	1.4	653	1,937	653	3,463	0.57	3.2
Tremeirchion	4,030	604	568	309	259	0.1	170	523	170	934	0.56	4.0
Waen	1,807	267	258	129	129	0.1	80	258	80	435	0.61	—
St. Asaph R.D.C.	22,300	9,860	9,479	4,737	4,742	0.4	2,903	8,505	2,897	14,376	0.6	4.7

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

The diagram below indicates the common causes of death in order of importance from National returns.



Cancer

The total deaths from cancer have steadily increased in the district, and in particular cancer of the lung, as shown in the following table based on the Registrar General's returns.

CANCER DEATHS	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Lung	4	4	2	2	4	3	3	5	6	2	1
Stomach	5	10	6	9	3	4	4	4	1	2	2
Breast	3	2	1	1	1	3	—	4	5	4	3
Uterus	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Leukaemia	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Other sites	10	14	10	8	13	7	10	7	12	14	10
Total deaths all sites ...	24	30	21	20	24	18	17	21	26	22	17

Coronary Heart Disease

During the past twenty years there has been a considerable rise in the incidence of this disease, and although improved methods of certification of death may have accounted for some of this rise, it is generally considered that there has been a real increase in the incidence of the disease.

The following chart shows the total annual deaths in the District over the past ten years :—

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Deaths	11	25	23	22	19	23	17	18	20	21	29

CAUSES OF DEATH

Registrar General Return 1963

All Causes.	Male.	Female.
1. Tuberculosis — Respiratory	59	67
2. Tuberculosis — other	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8. Measles	—	—
9. Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach	2	—
11. Malignant Neoplasm — Lung, Bronchus	1	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm — Breast	—	3
13. Malignant Neoplasm — Uterus, etc.	—	—
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	4	6
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—
16. Diabetes	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	6	20
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	18	11
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	3
20. Other Heart Disease	—	9
21. Other Circulatory Disease	2	3
22. Influenza	—	—
23. Pneumonia	1	2
24. Bronchitis	5	1
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	—	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion, etc.	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	3
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	—
34. All other Accidents	2	5
35. Suicide	3	1
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—

LOCAL RETURN

Causes of Death at different periods of life during 1963 in the Rural District of St. Asaph

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All ages	4 weeks Under & under 1 year		AGE IN YEARS									
			1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 & over			
1. Tuberculosis — Respiratory	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
10. Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11. Malignant Neoplasm — Lung, Bronchus	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11. Malignant Neoplasm — Lung, Bronchus	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
12. Malignant Neoplasm — Breast	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
12. Malignant Neoplasm — Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20. Other Heart Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21. Other Circulatory Disease	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23. Pneumonia	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23. Pneumonia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24. Bronchitis	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24. Bronchitis	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	M	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34. All other Accidents	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34. All other Accidents	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35. Suicide	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35. Suicide	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES		116	1	2	—	2	1	3	6	—	12	37	50	

**TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT
IN RECENT YEARS**

Year.	Registrar General Estimate of Population.	Number of Local Births, Registrar General's Return.	Local Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.	Local Adjusted Birth Rate.	National Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.	Local Deaths, Registrar General's Return.	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Adjusted Local Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	National Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Infant Deaths under 1 year of age.	Local Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	National Infant Mortality Rate.
1881*	—	431	28.8	—	—	290	18.9	—	—	41	95	—
1882*	14,321	321	22.4	—	—	269	18.7	—	—	45	140	—
1911	7,534	169	22.5	—	—	105	13.8	—	—	14	82.3	—
1924	7,356	119	16.1	—	18.8	92	12.5	—	12.2	5	42	75.0
1931	7,873	109	13.8	—	—	111	14.07	—	12.3	4	36.6	—
1941	8,407	125	14.8	—	—	138	16.4	—	12.9	12	104.3	66.0
1951	10,640	148	13.91	18.1	15.5	111	10.43	10.12	12.5	8	54.5	29.6
1952	10,690	129	12.07	15.7	15.3	109	10.2	9.9	11.3	5	38.8	27.6
1953	10,430	117	11.2	14.6	15.5	104	9.9	9.6	11.4	2	17.1	26.8
1954	10,520	128	12.7	15.1	15.2	125	11.9	10.7	11.3	4	15.6	25.5
1955	11,100	115	10.3	12.8	15.0	115	10.3	9.4	11.7	1	34.9	24.9
1956	10,500	154	13.9	17.2	15.7	92	8.3	7.9	11.7	6	6.5	23.8
1957	11,020	152	13.8	16.9	16.1	108	9.8	9.7	11.5	2	39.5	23.0
1958	10,680	135	12.6	15.6	16.4	123	11.5	10.9	11.7	1	14.8	22.5
1959	10,320	130	12.6	15.5	16.5	114	11.1	10.7	11.6	1	7.69	22.0
1960	9,860	142	14.0	17.2	17.1	106	10.7	10.3	11.5	1	7.04	21.7
1961	9,830	156	15.86	17.13	17.4	131	13.3	11.7	12.0	6	39.0	21.4
1962	9,300	148	15.91	16.22	18.0	119	12.8	10.6	11.9	2	13.5	21.6
1963	9,920	172	17.3	19.9	18.2	126	12.7	11.5	12.2	3	17.4	21.1

* During this period the sanitary district included St. Asaph R.D.C., Aled R.D.C., Prestatyn U.D.C., part of Holywell R.D.C. (Gronant), part of Abergele U.D.C., and Denbigh Borough.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases that were notifiable in 1963 :—

Disease.	At all ages.	Under 1 yr.	inc. 1-2 yrs.	inc. 3-4 yrs.	inc. 5-9 yrs.	10—14+	15—20+	21—35+	36—65	over 65	Cases admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	41	—	9	9	22	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	23	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	1	—	23
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Respiratory	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
Tuberculosis Non-respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The number of cases of measles was fewer than in 1962, but 23 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, all of which cleared up satisfactorily.

No cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred in the district, and only one case of food poisoning was notified, but the source of infection was not traced. Four cases of tuberculosis came to the notice of the department, and close liaison is maintained between the health department and the county tuberculosis health visitors.

TUBERCULOSIS CASES

Age Period (Yrs.)	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis

As will be observed in the previous table, there were 4 cases of tuberculosis notified, of which all were respiratory in origin. Close co-operation is maintained between the District Health authorities, County Council Health Visitors and the local Chest Clinic staff in ensuring satisfactory care and after care arrangements and in the tracing and observation of contacts.

Every County District Authority maintains a tuberculosis register of all persons who are suffering from tuberculosis, and during the year the total list was revised in conjunction with the Chest Clinic and the County Council records.

The position at the end of the year was as follows :—

PULMONARY	—	Males	14
		Females	14
NON-PULMONARY	—	Males	6
		Females	Nil
Total			34

The following table shows the trend of the incidence of infectious notifiable diseases in the past 10 years.

Disease	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Scarlet Fever	17	15	9	8	3	3	6	8	3	2	4
Whooping Cough	23	31	4	7	17	9	—	—	1	—	2
Diphtheria	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	110	57	80	13	47	15	45	15	160	52	41
Pneumonia	21	22	17	14	20	12	11	4	2	5	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	25	2	1
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	7	—	4	—	8	11	5	2	23
Tuberculosis											
Respiratory	4	2	5	3	3	3	1	4	6	3	4
Tuberculosis											
Non-respiratory	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	2	—

Chest Clinic

The treatment of cases of tuberculosis is under the care of the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. Morrison, at Rhyl, and the Consultant Chest Physician at Llangwyfan Sanatorium.

Chest X-ray Facilities

The Welsh Regional Hospital Board has a mobile X-ray Unit based at Wrexham, which visits all parts of North Wales, and is at the Town Hall every third Tuesday, all day. The unit is available to all members of the public, except young children, and details are given below of the 1963 results :—

WELSH HOSPITAL BOARD MASS RADIOGRAPHY REPORT

Table I

Details of Examinations carried out by Unit "G" during the
period 1st January—31st December 1963

Circuit Location.	Number Examined	Number of Visits	Average Attendance per Visit
Flintshire :—			
Holywell	901	15	60
Mold	888	15	59
Rhyl	1,617	15	108
Shotton	704	15	47
Special Surveys	1,586	—	—

Table II

Analysis showing Type of Examinee

Type of Examinee.	Flintshire
General Population Volunteers	3,163
General Practitioner Referrals	287
Scholars	536
Students	31
Contacts	52
Mental Hospital Staff	19
Factory Groups :—	
Industrial	1,197
Non-industrial	142
Special Groups	214
Mental Patients	55
	5,696

Table III

Details of total number of cases referred to Chest Clinics or diagnosed as abnormal by the Mass Radiography Unit.

Flintshire :—	Referred for further investigation to Chest Clinics	Other Pulmonary Abnormalities diagnosed on Unit	Total
Holywell	16	8	24
Mold	15	11	26
Rhyl	96	78	174
Shotton	14	8	22
Special Surveys	31	27	38
	152	132	284

Table IV

Analysis of total number of cases found to be abnormal.

Abnormality	Flintshire
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis :—	
“New” Cases	8
“Old” Cases	1
Healed Primary Tuberculosis	8
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis	50
Abnormality of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues	50
Malignant Neoplasm	5
Non-Malignant Neoplasm	3
Congenital Cardiac Abnormalities	3
Acquired Cardiac Abnormalities	30
Pneumoconiosis :—	
Without P.M.F.	4
With P.M.F.	—
Pulmonary Fibrositis—non-tuberculous (to include Asthma and Bronchitis)	11
Emphysema	10
Bronchiectasis	10
Bacterial or Virus Infection	11
Pleural Thickening or Calcification	29
Abnormalities of the Diaphragm and Oesophagus	10
Malformation of the lungs	—
Spontaneous Pneumothorax	2
Miscellaneous	1
Further observation required	—
Failed to attend Chest Clinic	13
	259
Negative after investigation at Chest Clinic	45
	304

This report is reproduced by the kindness of Dr. Jarman.

PROVISION OF SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT 1946

The following local services are the responsibility of the Flintshire County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G. W. Roberts, for allowing me to give the following details :—

Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children. Infant Welfare Centres.

Clinics are held at the following places :—

ST. ASAPH. — Pen y Bont, The Roe, on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month, at 2 p.m.

RHUDDLAN. — In front of War Memorial Club, Rhuddlan, on 2nd and 4th Monday in each month, at 2 p.m. (Mobile Clinic.)

DYSERTH. — In the grounds of the Urdd Hall on 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, at 2 p.m. (Mobile Clinic.)

BODELWYDDAN. — In the grounds of Kinmel Park Camp, on 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, at 2 p.m.

Doctors and Health Visitors are present at these clinics to give advice on infant health, and vaccinate and immunise babies and young children.

Ante Natal Clinics

Ante natal clinics are held at Rhyl Clinic and St. Asaph Hospital, and are staffed by hospital personnel under the direction of the Consultant Obstetrician.

Instruction and advice is given to expectant mothers by the Health visitors on childbirth and baby management.

Family Planning

Advice is available at a special clinic in Flint.

Welfare Foods

Distribution of Welfare Foods (National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin A and D tablets and Orange Juice) is carried out in conjunction with the Women's Voluntary Service, Welfare Centres, Voluntary Committees and Village Shopkeepers.

The foods are available either at the infant welfare clinics or at special distribution centres.

Dental Care of Expectant Mothers

This is carried out by the school dental staff of the County Council, and the service is free during the period of pregnancy and up to one year after the birth of the baby. It is regrettable that more mothers do not take advantage of this service.

Section 23. Midwifery Services

There are 3 midwives, who are also trained district nurses, employed in the district, who assist in ante-natal and post-natal care, and during the period of confinement of the mothers.

Section 24. Health Visitors

The equivalent of two health visitors (1 full-time, 2 part-time, shared with other districts) are responsible for giving advice to families on all aspects of health education. Their duties have increased of late due to the ever-expanding needs of the community, especially the older members. Their duties are complementary to the work of the general practitioners, who are often so overworked as to be unable to give the necessary time to such matters as health education.

Section 25. Home Nursing Service

This very valuable provision is carried out by the district nurses, who are usually midwives, and the demands of the service increase yearly, as the proportion of old people rises in the community.

Twelve Home Helps are employed by the County Council, usually on a part-time basis, in the district. This is an extremely useful post-war development.

Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation Poliomyelitis

During the year many children and adults were protected against the disease, and special sessions were arranged during the evenings for adults. Oral vaccine has now superseded Salk vaccine, and it is hoped that it will be superior to the safe but relatively weak for long-term protection Salk vaccine.

Measles

Experiments are being conducted to introduce a safe and effective vaccine to protect infants against this disease, which can cause serious complications when infants are attacked under the age of 2 years.

Tuberculosis

All thirteen-year-old children are offered vaccination (by the use of live attenuated tubercule bacilli B.C.G.) against this disease, and the majority of children are protected. The proportion of children who do not require vaccination is high (i.e. they have already had contact with the disease and developed a successful immunity) and this indicates a significantly high level of tuberculosis infection in the community.

Section 27. Ambulance

The Ambulance service is radio-controlled and administered from the headquarters at Mold. Local stations are situated at Rhyl and Holywell.

Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care, and Loan of Equipment

Arrangements can be made for the loan of certain equipment from County Council sources for handicapped persons.

Equipment can also be hired from British Red Cross Society at the local branch headquarters in St. Asaph, and this service has been a most useful supplement to the satisfactory facilities. The local voluntary organisation is to be highly commended for their efforts.

Mental Health and Sub-normality

Visits are paid by mental welfare officers of the County Council to mentally ill patients who require advice and help.

Sub-normal children who cannot be educated in an ordinary school and who are not severely retarded (i.e. idiot category) are admitted to the Training Centre at Tirionfa, Rhuddlan, and in this centre they are trained to the limits of their capabilities.

School Health

Medical inspections of schoolchildren were carried out during the year by me as Assistant County Medical Officer, and it is pleasing to record the high standard of general health and fitness of the children. It is regrettable that children do not obtain sufficient sleep due to parents being too lax over the time allowed for television viewing. Furthermore, stricter control is required over consumption of sweets due to high increase of dental decay.

School Premises

Minor improvements are still required in some of the older buildings, but the worst school premises in the area have now been closed, and a new Roman Catholic school opened in St. Asaph. A new kitchen and hall are being constructed at Rhuddlan School, and further extensions have been made to St. Asaph V.P. School.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment is available at the following clinics :—

Wrexham and East Denbighshire War Memorial Hospital — Males, Monday 5 to 7 p.m., Wednesday 4 to 6 p.m. Females, Friday 5 to 7 p.m.

Chester Royal Infirmary — Males, Wednesday 5 to 7 p.m., Saturday 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Females, Monday 5 to 7 p.m., Thursday 5 to 7 p.m.

H. M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph — Males and Females 5.30 to 7 p.m. Tuesdays.

The treatment is confidential, free and inclusive of travelling expenses.

Nursing Homes

The following nursing homes in the district are registered with the County Council and inspected periodically :—

Plas Coch, Rhyl Road, St. Asaph (20 beds).

Bryn Cwybr, Rhyl Road, Rhuddlan (10 beds).

Welfare Homes

Persons who are unable to look after themselves satisfactorily can be admitted to County Council homes, which are situated at Y Gorlan, Brighton Road, Rhyl; The Lawn, Rhyl; Women's Convalescent Home, Rhyl; Carr Holm, Prestatyn; Park House, Prestatyn; and Hafan Glyd, Shotton.

Section 47. National Assistance Act, 1948

This section conveys power to District Councils to remove persons who are aged, infirm, suffering from grave chronic diseases and are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to look after themselves and are not receiving adequate care and attention from others.

During 1963 no legal action was necessary, although five instances occurred where persuasion was sufficient to induce the individuals to be admitted to a Home.

Health Education and Food Hygiene

Lectures and films were given to nurses and kitchen staff of the H. M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph, by Mr. Lewis, County Health Inspector, and myself.

I am very anxious to raise the standards of hygiene in shops and cafes in the rural district and list below the seven rules for food handlers.

(1) Wash your hands before handling food.

(2) Wash your hands after use of the toilet.

- (3) Make sure you have clean clothing, especially outer garments and overalls.
- (4) Do not cough or sneeze on food.
- (5) Cover all food and store in a cool place (below 50°F).
- (6) Cook and serve meat and meat products (sausage and meat pies) as quickly as possible, preferably on the same day.
- (7) Make sure that liberal supplies of hot water are used in washing crockery and cutlery and dispense with dishcloths.

I should like to see stricter control of the following aspects of food hygiene :—

- (a) Exclusion of dogs from food shops.
- (b) Exposure of unwrapped food on counters—food should be covered if on display, and preferably kept below 50°F. It is common to see confectionery kept in a shop window at temperatures much above what is desirable. All food on display should be covered with clear polythene sheeting to prevent aerial contamination or handling by customers.
- (c) Insistence on the provision of soap and towels in toilets for customers using cafes.
- (d) More control over hot pie cabinets, which may not maintain the pies at a satisfactory temperature.
- (e) The insertion of date of manufacture on wrapped bread, bacon, sausages and meat pies. Some manufacturers already insert a date on wrapped bacon, advising the public to consume the food before expiration of the period.

Public Health Laboratory Service

The local public health laboratory is at Conway, and Dr. Kingsley Smith, the Director, and his deputy, Dr. Harris, carried out the bacteriological examination of specimens sent from the district. They have been most co-operative, and my gratitude is extended to them for their advice and help throughout the year.

Housing

The following numbers of houses were erected or in the course of construction in 1963 :—

Parish.	Council Houses completed.	Council Houses under construction.	Private Houses completed.	Private Houses under construction.	Total No. of Council Houses in Parish.
Bodelwyddan	—	—	4	10	84
Bodfari	—	—	—	1	21
Cwm	—	—	—	—	22
Dyserth	—	10	—	2	136
Rhuddlan	8	26	35	10	204
St. Asaph	18	20	26	22	272
Tremeirchion	—	—	1	—	47
Waen	—	—	—	—	26
Totals	26	56	66	45	812

The following table shows the number of applicants for Council houses and bungalows in the district at the end of 1963 :—

Bodelwyddan	15
Bodfari	9
Cwm	2
Dyserth	48
Rhuddlan	38
St. Asaph	46
Tremeirchion	6
Waen	2
Total	166

The majority of the serious cases of overcrowding have been rehoused, but the Council are continually faced with the problem of tenants being unable to meet rent commitments because of an inability to budget their finances satisfactorily, and often there is gross over-spending on hire purchase commitments.

It is extremely distasteful to have to evict such families, especially where children are concerned, as they are the unfortunate victims of their parents' mismanagement.

Table showing the trend of Housing Development in District

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
New Council Housing ...	30	46	52	45	—	18	18	21	47	50	26
New Private Housing ...	22	20	13	16	21	21	43	67	66	59	66
Total ...	52	66	65	61	21	39	61	88	113	109	92
No. of inhabited Properties ...	2,658	2,689	2,738	2,777	2,798	2,827	2,843	3,006	3,119	3,234	3,320
Population	10,430	10,500	11,100	10,500	11,020	10,680	10,320	9,860	9,830	9,300	9,920
Average No. of Persons per house ...	3.9	3.8	4.	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.8

	1941	1951	1961
Number of inhabited houses	2,236	2,581	3,119
Population	8,407	10,640	9,830
Average No. of persons per house	3.7	4.1	3.1

SLUM CLEARANCE

During 1963 the following representations were made :—

5 properties were the subject of closing orders.

No property was subject to a demolition order.

5 properties were the subject of undertakings not to re-let.

Steady progress was made on dealing with property which was unfit, and could not be repaired at reasonable cost, and also properties that although unfit at present could be reconditioned at reasonable cost. Encouragement was given by means of granting improvement grants, both Standard and Discretionary, to owners to improve property in their possession, but there are still over 147 unfit houses and bungalows.

It is hoped that the majority of these properties will be dealt with over the next six years.

In January 1956 the Minister of Housing and Local Government gave formal approval to the Council's slum clearance programme, which provided for dealing with 119 houses in the first five-year period. I am pleased to say that the Council have completed the programme within the time specified. This is an outstanding achievement.

Water Supply

The distribution of water in the Rural District is now as follows :—

Bodelwyddan, Rhuddlan, and St. Asaph are supplied by the Rhyl U.D.C. Undertaking. Bryniau, Dyserth, is supplied from the mains of the Holywell R.D.C. Undertaking, as it is a high-level area.

Bodfari, Cwm, Tremeirchion, Rhualt and Waen are now supplied with water coming from the Rhyl source. This means that the whole of the rural district has an adequate treated safe water supply.

There are only two properties on a well supply in the district. The water supply in the rural district is not liable to plumbo solvent action. Reports of chemical analysis made during the year of the water supplied in the rural district from the Rhyl U.D.C. and Prestatyn U.D.C. Water Undertakings are given below.

(1) Rhyl U.D.C. Water Undertaking

Colour	12
pH	7.6
Electric conductivity	175
Chlorine present as chloride	15
Hardness total	50
Carbonate	40
Non-carbonate	10
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.4

Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.066
Mentals Manganese	Absent
Fluoride	0.02
Odour	Nil
Free CO ²	2
Dissolved solids dried at 180° C	115
Alkalinity as CaCO ³	40
Nitrite Nitrogen less than	1.4
Oxygen absorbed	1.3
Residual chlorine	Absent
Ammonical Nitrogen	0.04
Iron	0.08
Zinc, Copper, Lead	Absent

This sample shows a faint opalescence with very slight deposit. The water is neutral in reaction, fairly soft in character, contains no excess of mineral contents and is free from metals apart from minute traces of iron and manganese. It shows only slight colour and is of good standard of organic quality for a surface water.

Microscopical examination revealed mineral matter : very few diatoms and and protozoa.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis, these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking.

(2) Prestatyn U.D.C. Water Undertaking

Appearance	} Nil
Odour	
Reaction, pH	
	Parts per million
Total solids	358
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	0.0
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.0
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	25
Chlorides, as Cl	30
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.7
Total hardness	295
Temporary hardness	202
Permanent hardness	93
Alkalinity	202
Free Chlorine	Nil
Potassium, as K	1.5
Anionic synthetic detergents	Nil
Manganese, as Mn	less than 0.025
Cyanides and thiocyanates	Nil
Poisonous metals	Nil

Opinion :—

The chemical condition of this water is satisfactory.

Forty-two samples of water were taken from an untreated supply, of which 9 were contaminated and unfit for human consumption. No samples of water were taken in the Rural District from treated supplies, but these water supplies were sampled outside the district and were satisfactory.

Properties supplied by mains water and stand pipes are as follows :—

PARISH	Total No. of houses	Number supplied with water.	
		(a) into houses.	(b) standpipes.
Bodelwyddan	319	319	Nil
Bodfari	133	133	Nil
Cwm	134	134	Nil
Dyserth	731	731	Nil
Rhuddlan	890	890	Nil
St. Asaph	816	816	Nil
Tremeirchion	205	205	Nil
Waen	84	84	Nil
Totals	3,312	3,312	Nil

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

There are only nine pail closets in the district which are emptied weekly, the remainder of the houses in the unsewered areas having water closets connected with septic tanks.

Bodelwyddan — Arrangements were in hand to acquire the War Department sewage disposal works which are being also used by the village. There are five pail closets in the parish.

Bodfari — A sewerage disposal scheme is being formulated with Ruthin Rural District Council to sewer the whole village, the majority of the dwellings use septic tanks. There are two pail closets in the parish.

Cwm — There are no sewerage facilities in the parish except septic tanks.

Dyserth — The village is served by a conventional sewage disposal plant, but arrangements are in hand to extend the plant. There are two pail closets in the parish.

Rhuddlan — The village has a partial treatment plant with the outfall to tidal waters. Extensions are in hand to the sewerage system.

St. Asaph — The village has a full treatment plant which is to be enlarged.

Tremeirchion — Plans are awaiting approval for a limited sewerage disposal works for the village.

Waen — There is no sewerage disposal works, each house using septic tanks.

Slaughtering Facilities

One slaughterhouse in the district was in operation during the year and modifications have been carried out to comply with the new regulations which became operative on October 1st, 1961.

I am of the opinion that slaughtering should be concentrated in large centres where adequate buildings and equipment can be provided and 100% inspection of meat carried out. Meat inspection is now compulsory by virtue of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, and it is an offence to sell food (meat) unfit for human consumption. I should like to see slaughtering concentrated in perhaps two or three centres for the whole of North Wales.

Application has been made to re-open a slaughterhouse in Rhuddlan, and this is being considered by the Council. Should a licence be granted it is essential that the conditions of the licence be observed to prevent a nuisance arising, as these premises are in a built-up area.

Caravan Sites

The modification and improvements are being carried out to the local sites by the site owners in order to comply with the site licences granted by the Council under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. It is hoped to issue the licences for the 9 caravan sites during 1964. I am concerned with the problem of landowners allowing large numbers of tents on land, often near residential areas, during the summer season. Sanitation appears to be almost absent, and a loophole in the present legislation allows tents on a plot of land to be present for up to 28 days before action can be taken. This is not only a local but national problem, and action is necessary to protect the interests of residential property near these areas, and also the health of the campers. Provision should be made for special sites for tents and adequate sanitary arrangements, etc., provided on the lines of the Caravans Act, 1960.

Smoke Control

It has been increasingly recognised that atmospheric pollution from whatever source can cause ill-health either in the form of bronchitis or cancer of the lung.

The district is comparatively free of smoke, but it was regrettable that the Ministry did not confirm the Smoke Control Zone for Bod-elwyddan so as to preserve the beautiful church from possible damage should housing development take place in the vicinity.

I should, nevertheless, wish the Council to adopt a bye-law under the Clean Air Act whereby all grates installed in new properties or reconditioned dwellings should be capable of burning smokeless fuel so that at a future date when consideration is given to the setting up of a smoke control area considerable expense will be saved by the Council.

Furthermore, the majority of new grates are capable of burning smokeless fuels, and the additional cost to prospective house-buyers will be virtually negligible. Also it should be added that ordinary coal can be burned in these appliances.

At the time of writing the report, the Council have agreed to co-operate with two other District Councils in a scheme for the detection of levels of atmospheric pollution in the area.

My purpose of this survey is to be in a position over the next five to ten years of studying the general levels of pollution in the district and to advise the Authority accordingly.

Concern has been expressed over the pollution from Dyserth Quarry, and the matter is under investigation.

Disinfection

The disinfection of large articles, such as bedding, can be carried out through arrangements made by the Public Health Inspector with Rhyl U.D.C.

Superannuation

During the year three medical examinations were carried out on staff either for fitness to commence employment or because of absence from work through ill-health.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no such establishments in the district.

Inspections under Factories Act, 1937 to 1959

The prescribed particulars of inspections carried out during the year are provided in the annex to this report.

I have pleasure in including in my report the Employment Officer's Report for 1963 for Rhyl, Prestatyn, St. Asaph and Abergele area.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICER'S REPORT

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Annual Report for 1963

The figures for the Rhyl Exchange area cover the Rhyl, Prestatyn, St. Asaph and Kinmel Bay areas.

(1) Unemployment

Number of persons registered as Unemployed (excluding Registered Disabled Persons requiring employment under sheltered conditions) for the year 1963.

	Men	Women	Total
14th January	624	225	849
11th February	606	216	822
11th March	665	222	887
8th April	540	199	739
13th May	482	151	633
10th June	328	50	378
15th July	349	17	366
12th August	369	21	390
9th September	392	41	433
14th October	529	152	681
11th November	538	203	741
9th December	546	211	757

The upward trend in unemployment since 1961 continued in 1963, but again must be considered in the light of the fact that the estimated number of employees in the area rose by over 1,000 in the same period.

1963 was a poor year, starting off with a period of bad weather which affected employment in a number of industries and particularly affected the building industry. This bad start to the year seemed to have a psychological effect on the summer trade and also appeared to deter employers from possible expansion programmes.

I'm glad to say that there are already indications of a good year for 1964, with unemployment the lowest on average so far since 1957.

(2) Disabled Persons

Section I

Number of Unemployed Registered Disabled Persons (excluding those suitable for employment under sheltered conditions only)

	Men	Women	Total
14th January	57	8	65
11th February	61	10	71
11th March	58	10	68
8th April	60	7	67
13th May	58	11	69
10th June	45	8	53
15th July	35	4	39
12th August	45	3	48
9th September	47	4	51
14th October	70	5	75
11th November	74	11	85
9th December	68	10	78

Section II cases

The number of unemployed registered disabled persons who are suitable for employment only under sheltered conditions varies from three to ten.

Other figures about Disabled Persons

The number of names on the local register of Disabled Persons are as follows :—

	Men	Women	Total
11th April 1960	408	59	467
17th April 1961	412	51	463
16th April 1962	409	72	481
15th April 1963	422	59	481

A breakdown of the foregoing figures shows the causes of disablement :—

	April 1962		April 1963	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1914-1918 Pensioners	47	—	45	—
Other H.M. Forces Cases	111	4	106	2
Disabled from birth or early childhood	43	23	48	17
Industrial accident or disease	68	4	67	5

The main type of disabilities are injuries and diseases of the lower limbs, followed by spinal troubles, heart complaints, chest complaints and injuries and diseases of the lower limbs.

Many disabled persons have moved into this area for health reasons and have skills for which there is no local demand. Despite this fact, it can be seen from the above figures that a high proportion of disabled persons are in regular employment. This is due to adaptability, and in some cases the results of re-training and to the increasing willingness of employers to give a disabled person a chance to prove his or her worth.

(3) Employment

The vacancies in this office area outstanding on 10th June 1964 were :—

	Men	Women
Engineering and Electrical Goods	8	3
Metal Goods	6	
Bricks, etc.	3	
Timber, Furniture, etc.	5	
Construction	12	
Transport	1	
Distributive	6	14
Professional Service (including Nursing)	1	34
Miscellaneous Services	3	16
Catering	24	48
Public Administration	2	2

The main female vacancies outstanding were for seasonal work and nursing, and males for seasonal work and skilled trades. Despite the poor year for 1963, this office placed in employment during the year 430 men and 589 women.

(4) General

One of the new factories which was set up in the area in 1961 has expanded over 1963 and is already employing well over 200 work people. A new factory was set up in 1963 and is steadily building up its labour force. Two other factories have built extensions and one has a large expansion programme under way.

The area has the same problems as most other seasonal resorts of fairly high unemployment during the winter months and comparatively low unemployment during the summer months.

There has been a steady increase in the insured population over the last few years and I think it fair to say that a good proportion of the workpeople who move into the area are in the higher age groups, having moved on medical advice, and have special skills or experience which are difficult to fit into the industries of the area. A survey of the unemployed register was made after the end of 1963 and it was found that about one-third of the unemployed had come into the area in the preceding four years.

The general picture for 1964 is one of optimism with records being broken in the numbers placed in employment for the first six months of 1964 which was 678 men and 448 women compared with 430 men and 589 women for the whole of 1963.

G. G. MORGAN,
Manager.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1963

TABLE 1

GENERAL STATISTICS

Drainage

Number of new drains to properties laid and tested	113
Number of choked and defective drains	58
Number of new water closets installed in the district	132
Number of privies converted to W.C.s	Nil

Scavenging

Number of pail closets emptied	416
Number of refuse bins emptied	66,000
Number of loads of refuse	1,210

Abatement of Nuisances

Number of Preliminary Notices served	14
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with	14
Number of Abatement Notices served	Nil
Number of Abatement Notices complied with	Nil
Number of prosecutions	Nil

Infectious Diseases

Number of notified cases	74
Number of enquiries into food poisoning cases	4
Number of premises disinfected	3

Slaughterhouses

Number of licensed slaughterhouses	1
Number of licensed slaughtermen	5
Number of knackers yards	1

Ice Cream

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream	2
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream	57
Number of samples taken for bacteriological examination	18

The samples were subjected to the methylene blue reduction test and were graded as follows :—

Samples in Grade 1	14
Samples in Grade 2	3
Samples in Grade 3	1
Samples in Grade 4	Nil

Rodent Control

Number of farms inspected	25
Number of farms found to be infested	25
Number of business premises inspected	29
Number of business premises found to be infested	25
Number of dwelling houses inspected	61
Number of dwelling houses found to be infested	55

Food Hygiene

The number of premises coming within the scope of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, are as follows :—

Cafes and Hotels	30
Licensed Premises	28
Grocers' Shops	44
Greengrocers' Shops	14
Butchers' Shops	8
Bakehouses	4
Sweet Confectionery	14
Fishmongers' Shops	3
School Canteens	10
Premises registered under the Food and Drugs Acts	55

Although the total number of food premises is unchanged from last year's figures, new premises have opened and some shops have closed. Applicants for bye-law and planning permission in respect of plans of food premises are informed of the requirements of the Regulations in order that new or altered premises comply with the Regulations.

No legal action was deemed necessary during the year to enforce the Regulations.

Improvement Grants

Number of Discretionary Grants approved during the year	19
Total amount of Discretionary Grant Aid approved during the year	£16,259
Number of Standard Grants approved during the year	4
Total amount of payments made for Standard Grants during the year	£455

Factories and Workshops

A factory for the manufacture of plastic electrical conduits and fittings came into operation during the year, bringing the number of factories on the register to 69.

No legal action was taken in respect of factory premises in the district during the year.

TABLE 2
FOOD INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned for the year 1963

	Cattle excluding		Sheep and		Pigs.	Horses.
	Cows.	Cows. Calves.	Lambs.			
Number killed	976	147	86	13068	1166	—
Number inspected	976	147	86	13068	1166	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	1	16	5	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	213	26	3	104	14	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	21.8%	17.7%	4.6%	.09%	1.6%	—
Tuberculosis Only						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected by Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned.....	1	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned — 1 ton 18 cwt. 11 lbs.

Total number of animals slaughtered — 15,443.

In accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, since 1st October 1963 all carcases inspected at the private slaughterhouse in the district have been stamped, on being passed as fit for human consumption.

The maximum charges for meat inspection, namely 2/6 per head for cattle, 9d. per head for a pig or a calf, and 6d. per head for a sheep or lamb, came into operation in the district from the 7th October 1963.

95% of all meat inspection has to be carried out outside normal office hours each day.

UN SOUND FOOD

Retailers in the district voluntarily surrender any unsound food in their possession for destruction after inspection by the Public Health Inspector. The following foodstuffs were condemned during the year :-

Cherries	24 lbs.
Cooked Ham	20 lbs.
Chopped Ham	4 lbs.
Corned Beef	6 lbs.
Fruit Salad	6 lbs.
Processed Peas	6 lbs.
Tinned Raspberries	8 lbs.
Milled Rice	78 lbs.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Sampling of foodstuffs for chemical analysis is carried out in the Rural District by Mr. Elwyn Lewis, Flintshire County Health Inspector, who has kindly prepared the following report :—

Description of Article.	No. of samples taken.	Genuine.	Not genuine or below standard.
Milk	14	11	3
Dairy Products	3	3	—
Ice Cream and Lollies.....	3	3	—
Vegetables and Fruit	3	3	—
Alcoholic Drinks	2	2	—
Sausages	4	4	—
Miscellaneous Foods	8	8	—
	<u>37</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>3</u>

Three samples of milk were found to contain added water, and the producer was fined a total of £37 0s. 0d. inclusive of costs. Twelve samples of foodstuffs were submitted for bacteriological examination and they were found to be satisfactory. Four samples taken under the Fertilizer and Feeding Stuffs Act complied with the Regulations.

E. LEWIS.

County Health Inspector.

RAIN GAUGE

Diameter of funnel — 5 inches.

Height of top above ground — 12 inches.

Height of ground above sea level — 195 feet.

Average rainfall for 10 years taken at Rhyl Meteorological Station is as follows:

1954 — 30.90 inches.	1959 — 23.91 inches.
1955 — 19.00 inches.	1960 — 31.02 inches.
1956 — 26.12 inches.	1961 — 27.18 inches.
1957 — 26.60 inches.	1962 — 20.06 inches.
1958 — 31.25 inches.	1963 — 19.92 inches.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	15	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	37	23	Nil	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	12	12	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	69	50	Nil	Nil

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)— (a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out- work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133				Section 134	
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel —	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Making, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cleaning and Washing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Household linen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lace, lace curtains and nets	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Curtains and furniture hangings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Furniture and upholstery	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Electro-plate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
File making	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Brass and brass articles	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fur pulling	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron and steel cables and chains	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cart gear	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Locks, latches and keys	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Umbrellas, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Artificial flowers	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nets, other than wire nets	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tents	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sacks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Racquet and tennis balls	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Paper Bags	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Brush making	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pea picking	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Feather sorting	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stuffed toys	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Basket making	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chocolates and sweetmeats	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Textile weaving	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lampshades	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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